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therefore, be taken with due regard to the long-term interests of the economy. I would only urge that while our immediate difficulties and problems should be taken note of, nothing should be done which will depress the rate of growth and thereby further delay significant improvement in the standards of living of our people. I hope that out of all the debate and discussion which the formulation of the Fourth Plan has provoked, a consensus will emerge, on the basis of which the nation may march towards its goals of increased production, employment and consumption, with courage, confidence and hope.

10. With these words, Sir, I commend the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan for the consideration of the House.

VI.—THE MADRAS STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD BUDGET FOR 1965-66.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1965-66 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1964-65 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

As required under section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Madras State Electricity Board, after obtaining the approval of the Madras State Electricity Consultative Council constituted by the Government under section 16 of the Act, has submitted to Government these statements. They are open to discussion in the State Legislature, though not subject to vote. The Board will, as in the previous years, no doubt, take into account the comments made by the Legislature on these statements. A note indicating the action taken on the suggestions made by the hon. Members during the discussion in this House in July 1964 has been printed and circulated to the Members separately.

Sir, I do not want to read the entire statement, which has been distributed, but I shall draw the attention of the House to a few salient features in the development of electricity during last year and review the work of the Electricity Board during the past five years since we are in the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

At the outset I must express happiness and satisfaction that after several years we have been able to tide over the electricity power cut during the summer of this year 1965. It has been our ambition to catch up with the ever increasing demand for power in our State, and we have strained every nerve during the year to increase the generation of power so that we may be able to tide over what has been a perennial power cut in our State. During the year under review, we have been able to increase 140 megawatts to the power station in Kundah and increase the Basin Bridge power station by another 10 megawatts. Stage III of the Kundah Power Station has added another 120 megawatts to our grid. This is actually generated with power from the tail race

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waters of the second power house. Without loss of any additional water, we have been able to increase the power supply in our State to the extent of 120 megawatts this year. Besides, we have been continuing to supply the power which we are obliged to do according to the States Reorganisation Act to the Andhra State. We are supplying continuously 8 megawatts to Andhra, and we have supplied 15 megawatts according to the States Reorganisation programme, and an additional 25 megawatts to Kerala to enable them to tide over their difficulties. In spite of the continued supply to our neighbouring States, we have been able to manage the critical summer season this year, and naturally our thanks and our appreciation for the excellent work done by the State Electricity Board, its Chairman and Members, its officers and workmen are fully deserved.

At the same time, I want to point out that there is no room for any complacency in this matter. Our power development, though catching up with the demand, is still far behind the peak demand that is rising in our State. Actually we will find that at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the Madras Grid would have an installed capacity of 1,140 M.W. The Neiveli Power Station will supply 400 M.W., bringing the total to 1,540 M.W. But, at the end of the Third Plan, taking into account all these supplies and, at the same time, the industrial growth, the growth in agricultural consumption and the expansion of rural electrification, we shall be short of power by about 500 M.W. The Government have, therefore, taken initial action in respect of schemes which are likely to come even in the Fourth Plan and advance action is being pursued vigorously. We are now taking up the installation of the Ennore Thermal power station of 340 M.W. We are going ahead with the work of the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme. We have requested permission of the Government of India to allow us to put up a thermal power station at Tuticorin with an installed capacity of 250 M.W. In this statement I have referred to the arrangements which we propose to come to with Dr. Dharmaraja for supply of the equipment as well as the installation of the power station in Tuticorin. Dr. Dharmaraja has put up a station at Ramagundah at his own cost and is transferring it to the Electricity Board. The Board will have to pay back the capital and the interest in equated instalments over a period of ten years. We have accepted this proposition and we have requested the Government of India to sanction it because we feel that our slender resources should not be strained and that this will be in addition to the already existing schemes framed by the State Electricity Board so that we may have more power generated than what we can really afford by way of expenditure on power schemes. I am quite sure that there will be considerable discussion on this matter in the House. Therefore, I wanted to give details of the scheme.

3-50
p.m.

Then, during the Third Plan we have made some striking progress. I would like to refer to some of them at this stage. The installed capacity of the Grid was 560 M.W. at the end of

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the Second Plan. It is now 755 M.W., excluding the 250 M.W. which we receive from Neiveli. At the end of the current year, it will reach, 1,140 M.W. besides the anticipated installed capacity of 400 M.W. at Neiveli. In the last year of the Second Plan, 2,214 million units of energy was fed into the Grid, while in the current year energy fed will increase to 4,500 million units. At the end of the Second Plan, 24,194 K.M. of H.T. lines were operating and even at the end of 1964-65, we have already 36,521 K.M. It is expected another 2,500 K.M. of H.T. lines will be added during the current year. Taking the number of villages electrified, as against 10,760 at the end of the Second Plan we have 19,383 at the end of 1964-65. Our programme is to complete the electrification of 22,000 villages and hamlets by the end of the Third Plan. Our performance in respect of power supply to electrical pumpsets has also been striking. The actual number of agricultural pumpsets which were connected at the end of the Second Plan was 117,697. Today it is 224,362, and we propose to increase the number to 250,000 by the end of this year. One very noticeable feature in the power development of our State is the increased ratio of power consumption by agriculture and the rural population. Twenty-three per cent of the power generated in Madras is consumed in agriculture. This is perhaps, as most of the hon. Members know, the highest record for not only this country, but even for any other country. Owing to shortage of irrigation facilities in our country, the people are now turning more and more to lift irrigation with the aid of power and it is the endeavour of Government to give the highest priority to connecting agricultural load so that we may help relieve the food problem in our State.

The schemes which we propose to take up in the Fourth Plan are detailed on page 9 of this statement. They are the Thermal Station at Ennore, the Thermal Station at Tuticorin, Hogenekkal Hydro-Electric Scheme, Upper Thambaraparani Hydro-Electric Scheme, Pandiyar Punnapuzha, Upper Manimuthar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Paralayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, and Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme. In this connection, I must say a few words about the Hogenekkal Scheme and the reason why it has been included. Hon. Members are aware that it is an inter-State scheme and that unless there is an agreement between the two States, this cannot be put through by any one of the States. But unless it is included in the Fourth Plan, it will not be possible to take it in even if an agreement is reached later during the Fourth Plan period. Government have, therefore, thought it necessary to include the Hogenekkal Scheme in the Plan and to pursue the matter very vigorously both with the Government of India and with the neighbouring State stating the advantages of establishing this Hydro-Electric Project.

Another matter which is likely to give a great deal of satisfaction to our Members is the final decision taken by the Cabinet of the Government of India to go ahead with the Kalpakkam Atomic

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Power Station even during the last year of this Plan. We have already made all the preliminary arrangements for it, designated the line, tested the soil, demarcated the areas, and even issued the notifications under section 4 (1) for the acquisition of those lands. I think that if the rate of progress is the same as it has been, we should be able to get 400 M.W. power fed into the Madras Grid before the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Transmission lines inter-connecting the neighbouring States have also been undertaken and we are laying 230 K.V. lines connecting Madras with Mysore, Andhra and Kerala. It is the hope that when power generation reaches the maximum in all the States, it would be possible to exchange power between all these four States. In Europe a number of countries have entered into a common Grid in which they are exchanging power whenever it is required among the various constituent units. The establishment of the Southern Grid will help very much similar exchange even though, at the present moment, the demands of the various States which have their own expansion will give us very little hope for an immediate possibility of such exchange.

Lastly, I wish to refer to another question, namely, the tariff. The Government of India appointed a committee consisting of Ministers of various States and the Chairmen of the Electricity Boards with myself as the Convener. We were charged with the duty of laying the guidelines for the levy of tariff by the various State Electricity Boards. The World Bank which has come forward to give loan assistance to electricity power development has indicated that the Electricity Board should be able to secure a return of about 12 per cent on the capital invested. The committee went into the question and came to the conclusion that it may not be immediately possible to do so but that every Board should endeavour to cover the operation and maintenance charges, the depreciation expenditure and the interest charges on the capital invested. I am glad to say that according to the accounts, the Madras State Electricity Board is in that happy position of being able to meet the first stage, and it is well set on the road to progress of being able to gain a three per cent additional return during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

4-00
p.m.

The State Electricity Board has achieved striking progress during this Plan and it looks forward to go forward at the same tempo of development during the Fourth Plan period.

There have been several criticisms that the power supply to agriculture has not been fast enough, that connections have not been given to various pumpsets and so on. It does not reflect on any laxity on the part of the Electricity Board. In fact it is no index of any delay or deficiency in the Board but it is really an index of the increased prosperity which has induced a large number of people—much more than we can really afford to bring into the grid—to come forward and apply for electrical connections. As against a target of 2,000 villages we are going to do

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somewhere about 3,000 villages and as against a target of 18,000 pumpsets, we are going to do somewhere about 25,000 pumpsets and yet there is a very great demand throughout the State for more and more connections, and for speedier and quicker installations. Sir, this is a healthy sign and it will be the endeavour of the State Electricity Board to do its utmost to meet the ever-growing demand and thereby help in the general economic development of the State.

Sir, as usual the Electricity Board will take into account all the comments of the members and try to meet them to the extent it is feasible.

Now, Sir, I request that the Annual Statement be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The statement is now before the House for discussion.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I should say, I shall be failing in my duty if I did not congratulate the Electricity Board on taking particular pains to see that our State got along without a power cut this year. But, Sir, I do not wish to pursue further that subject.

Today I wish to limit my remarks to the problems of the employees of the Electricity Board. It is a well known fact that this Electricity Board is one of the biggest public sector enterprises employing nearly 55,000 employees. Now, I request the Hon. Minister for Industries to turn to page 13 of his printed speech wherein it is clearly stated that on the establishment side there has been cordial relationship between the Board and the employees. But I wish to point out to the House that this statement is completely at variance with facts. There has been absolutely no cordial relationship between the Board and the employees. This Board, you know Sir, was constituted on the 1st of July 1957. Since then there have been a series of litigations, a series of outbursts and unrest among the employees, which I would request the Hon. Minister for Industries to take into careful consideration and do his best to solve the problems facing the employees.

In the year 1960 the Government passed an order refusing to refer a number of demands, nearly 56 of them, put forward by about 12 unions for arbitration. I want the House to bear in mind the fact that the employees of the Board, whether they be white-collared servants or labourers, are in bad shape. As long as they are in the Electricity Board, they are neither Government servants nor factory employees, neither fish nor flesh, so to say. The position of the labourers working in the Board is rather pathetic to say the least. They have to go out on work even at midnight when there is demand for their services. They have to go even if it is raining and face all sorts of hazards, face the

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danger of even being electrocuted. Such is the dangerous and hazardous nature of their work. When this fact has been recognised by every one, how is it that the Government and the members of the Board have failed to take into consideration the various demands that the employees have pressed for adjudication. A writ was filed in 1960 which was disposed of by Justice Jagadesan on the 15th October 1961 directing the Government to pass appropriate orders not merely under section 12 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Act but also to reissue appropriate orders under Section 10 (1) of the Act. In other words the Government in 1960 refused to look into the demands of the labourers. The members of the Board refused to look into their demands. A second time the demand was put forward and the Government refused to revise their orders. In their order No. 7126, dated the 24th December 1961, the Government declined to refer the demands of the employees for adjudication. This was the third time that the Government refused to look into their demands. This is a very serious matter which I wish to bring to the notice of the House for its serious consideration.

Then again, Sir, in February 1962, nine unions gave a strike notice and nothing was done about it except that the Government again passed an order on the 3rd February 1962 refusing reference of the demands for arbitration. Against the orders of the Government issued in 1961, the employees took the matter to the High Court and they asked for a *writ of mandamus* against the Government and the High Court granted the writ. I have the full text of the judgment of the High Court before me. It is dated the 26th August 1964. It completely upheld the rights of the workers. What action the Government took on this I do not know, and that has not also been mentioned in this book (the Hon. Minister's printed speech) or in his introductory remarks.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government have filed an appeal. 4-10 p.m.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Again, in September 1964, the Government refused to give exemption to the Board with regard to the provision for giving overtime allowance to the workers and regulation of hours of work. In regard to service conditions of the employees, the Government have neither give them the benefits of Government servants nor the benefits of factory workers. I want to stress this very important point. It is mentioned on page 13 of the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Industries as follows : —

“ It has now been settled that the service conditions of the Board's employees will be on a par with the State Government employees ”.

I want to know who it was that settled the matter. Was it settled by a tripartite agreement or was the decision taken by the Government or the Board? That is a very important matter which the Hon. Minister must look into.

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The next point I wish to deal with is in regard to bonus. I think everyone knows that recently the Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance that 4 per cent of the pay earned during the year should be paid as bonus to the workers whether the workers belonged to an establishment under the private or the public sector, and whether the concern made a profit or not. In the speech of the Hon. Minister, no mention has been made about this 4 per cent of the pay earned during the year to be paid as bonus. This is the point again I wish the Hon. Minister to carefully look into. This public sector enterprise employees more than 55,000 employees, and the success of the Board depends entirely upon the willingness and co-operation of the workers. I would like to ask why the Government have not passed orders for the payment of bonus to these workers as soon as the Government of India promulgated the Ordinance.

My next point is about Grievances Committee. Have the Government appointed a Grievances Committee or a Joint Council as per the tripartite recommendations? The Government must appoint a Grievances Committee or a Joint Council as per the recommendations. I request the Hon. Minister to carefully consider this point.

Then, Sir, as per the statement of the Hon. Minister, when huge programmes like Hogenekkal Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Kalpakkam Scheme are ahead, when they are going to expand to such an extent, and when they are going to produce 1,725 M.W. of electricity, I would like to ask in the name of justice, out of 55,000 employees of the Board, why nearly 23,000 employees have not been made permanent. They are still kept temporary. They had appealed to the Hon. Minister and the Board to regularise their services. Still, they have not been made permanent and, therefore, they will not get the increased dearness allowance even though they have been declared to be on a par with the Government servants. It is a serious matter which I would like the Hon. Minister to consider. I have got facts and figures with me, and with them I can prove every statement that I made regarding the demands of the employees of the Board.

Then, Sir, the constitution of the Board is somewhat like this. There is the Chairman. Then there is a Chief Engineer of Electricity under him. Then there is the Additional Chief Engineer, which office has been kept vacant for more than a month. Then there is the Distribution Engineer, which post also is vacant for the past six months. The post of Chief Engineer for Construction is again vacant for three years. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why these offices are kept vacant for such a long time. Is this justice, I ask?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Economy, not justice.

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DR. H. V. HANDE : If it is economy, then why not the Government abolish these posts straightway? The Government should either fill up the posts on their becoming vacant or abolish them.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to ask how the following sentence has crept into the speech of the Hon. Minister :

“ On the establishment side, there has been cordial relationship between the Board and its employees ”.

In my speech just now I have conclusively established and proved beyond any doubt that there has been no love lost between the employees and the employer. When that is the case, and there is also the High Court judgment, how can the Hon. Minister tell us on the floor of the House that the relationship between the employees and the Board is cordial? The Hon. Minister just informed us that the matter is in appeal before the Supreme Court. How in the name of honesty and veracity or truth, I ask, could that particular sentence creep in here? Is not that statement wholly untrue? Then another important point, Sir, I would like to raise in regard to this is how the Government can put in the sentence here when the case is pending before the Court and when the matter is actually *sub-judice*? Is it not misleading the House to make a statement like that when the matter is *sub-judice* and is receiving the attention of the Supreme Court? Only one of two courses is open to the Hon. the Minister for Industries, namely, he should either explain how the sentence was put in here or the sentence should be expunged from this book, and the Chairman of the Electricity Board must either solve the problems facing the employees or must tender his resignation.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin on a note quite different from that of my hon. friend who preceded me. I would like to endorse every word of what is contained in the last paragraph of the Hon. Minister's speech, viz., “ Our congratulations are due to the Chairman and the Members of the Electricity Board, its officers, staff and workers, as their sincerity of purpose and hard work in no small measure has rendered these achievements possible.”

I want to take this occasion, Sir, to place before the House the feelings of thankfulness of the Members of this House, especially of those from the East Ramanathapuram district. When this area was struck by cyclone last year, we never for a moment thought that electricity would be restored to that part of the country within 24 or 48 hours. All the men and materials were harnessed by the Electricity Board and the things were put on a footing of crisis and supply of electricity was restored. When we thought it would take quite a long time for the Electricity Board to set right things and till then we would be engulfed in

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literal darkness, electricity was restored to that part of the country very quickly. So, I would like to congratulate the Electricity Board on the expeditious manner in which they set right things there without giving room for any complaint whatever. When the electric connections were restored, some of us tried to steal a march over others and tried to influence others this way or that way. But they stuck to the job impartially and did it in a manner worthy of commendation. That I wish to emphasize here.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, with regard to maintenance, in that part of the district, we find that of ten times there is breakdown of electricity. The Electricity Department shuts down electricity for a stipulated time in order to ensure good maintenance. It used to be something fixed and it also used to be the forenoon of Sundays. I am sorry to find that of late there is no regularity behind these shutdowns. I might even say they seem to prefer the week days, like Fridays and often times in the forenoon there is shutdown of electricity for purposes of maintenance. I am not referring to any occasional or urgent or emergent shutdowns. There may be necessity to set right supply in a particular part of the town and supply may be shutdown any time. But the maintenance shutdowns should not be on week days because on week days the work in the various institutions such as schools, hospitals and offices which require electricity for their functioning will be paralysed. The maintenance shutdown could very well be done on Sundays as it used to be after 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, and after giving time just to listen to the AIR news bulletin. It used to be shutdown only on holidays and I wish that that periodicity is maintained. Sir, we are very grateful to the State Electricity Board for noting down the various suggestions made by the members and also for giving us a note on the action taken by them on those suggestions. It makes us feel that the suggestions made have indeed been worthwhile and followed up. If they could not be followed up, the reason why they could not be followed up has been given. This is good for two reasons. One is that it makes us happy that we have made some worthwhile contribution. Another is that we will be prevented from repeating the same old complaints annually. I do hope that this good practice will be continued and that it will be emulated by the other departments too.

Sir, I have one small suggestion to make. My hon. friend was referring to the hazards of the workers and how they came in rushing at midnight to restore connections. If you want their services emergently, then you have to rush in midnight to the stations and tell them that something is wrong here or other. I would like these stations and electricity centres—I do not know how they are called—to have public telephones. In every town there is a branch of the Electricity Board—the Madras State

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Electricity Board. It must have a public telephone. They have got their own telephones. They talk to their stations and superiors. Unless there is a public telephone connection in the electricity station, it would not be possible for people to represent to the office the state of affairs there and requisition the services of obliging workers about whom he spoke. My experience in this particular respect has been a bit disappointing, for one has to go and tell a number of persons because of the paucity of men who are commissioned on more important work perhaps. If the stations are connected to the public telephone, then wherever something wrong occurs, the people can inform the stations. I do not know what the practice is in the City. But in the municipal most of the stations do not get connected to the public telephone system, and this works as a great handicap.

We are very happy to know from the Leader of the House that the consumption of 23 per cent of the total production of electricity for agricultural purposes is a peak figure reached nowhere else in the whole world. In fact we were thinking that it was lagging behind industry very much in our State. That agriculture should consume 23 per cent of the total production of electricity is something of which we can very well be proud. Looking at the number of pumpsets, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur do not have need for pumpsets. Even there a few hundreds are given. I do not know why they want pumpsets in Thanjavur—wish, perhaps, to be fashionable. Nature has been bountiful and kind to Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: They have become lazy in Thanjavur). They require electricity to prop them up. In Ramanathapuram district, the pumpsets installed are only in four digits, whereas in all the other districts, a very much larger number of pumpsets have been installed. I see that in East Ramanathapuram, only 16 pumpsets have been installed whereas in Sathur and Srivilliputhur, 2,865 and 3,461 sets have been installed. I do not know who these 16 brave men are who have put up pumpsets in the Ramanathapuram taluk. Nature has been unkind to us. As against the target of 18,000 pumpsets, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that 25,000 pumpsets have been put up far exceeding the target. It is an achievement of which we may be proud. If there is a demand for pumpsets from Ramanathapuram East, it must be shown preference because of the ridiculously low number of pumpsets functioning in that part of the district.

Sir, recently during summer I had occasion to visit the Kundah Hydro-Electric works and go down from the fifth power house to the first, second, third and the fourth power houses. It is a marvellous achievement of our Hydro-Electric works. It is something of which we can be very well proud, because every drop of water in the Nilgiris is being harnessed. Not a drop is wasted. What is utilised for power production is brought down for further production and is sent down below till it reaches the Bhavani for irrigation. It is a very fine chapter in our history of power production, of which we may be very proud.

[Sri M. Rajah Iyer] [30th July 1965]

Sir, as I was going about, I was asking everybody whether he could give me a pamphlet on these schemes. The Tennessee Valley Scheme (T.V.A.) is claimed as one of the most wonderful achievements of man in America. I do think that our own schemes can very well dwarf the Tennessee Valley Scheme, if only we give out pamphlets, booklets and other information material. I do not know whether it falls within the scope of the Information and Publicity Department to do it. They are essential for visitors, and we were asking the very enthusiastic engineers who were taking us round whether they had anything like a pamphlet to give us, but they had none. I would like the State Electricity Board to publish pamphlets telling us what we should do and what we should not do. They must tell us the "Do's and Don'ts" and give us instruction material. I hope that a Publicity Wing, which will bring out illustrated posters and instruction material as to how we can conserve the consumption of electricity and how we can make use of electricity, will be constituted. Some such printed matter could be brought out by the State Electricity Board, and I would like them to keep in mind this suggestion of having a Publicity Wing.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மின்சார போர்டு நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையை வரவேற்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஹாண்டே தொழிலாளர்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசினார். எங்கள் பகுதியில் தனியார் நடத்தும் மின்சாரக் கம்பெனிகளின் தொழிலாளர்கள் படும அலுவலையைப் பார்த்தால், மற்ற தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலை எவ்வளவோ மேலாக இருப்பது போல் தோன்றுகிறது. இத்தனை பெரிய தூத்துக்குடியில் இரவு 9 மணிக்கு மேல் ஒரு ஃப்யூஸ் போடுவதற்கு ஒரு ஆள் கூடக் கிடையாது. இதற்கு காரணம் கேட்டால் அங்குள்ளவர்கள் "இங்கு அதிகமாகச் செலவாகிறது. ஆகையால் இதற்கெல்லாம் ஆட்கள் நியமிப்பதற்கில்லை" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். நெல்லை மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் எல்லோரும் இது பற்றிப் பேசியிருப்பார்கள். தனியார் துறையிலுள்ள மின்சாரக் கம்பெனியிலுள்ள கம்பெனிகள் மிகவும் பின் தங்கிய நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. எதைக் கேட்டாலும், முன் பணமாக ரூ. 2,000 கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பம்பு செட்டு வேண்டுமென்றால், "ரூபாய் 2,000 கட்டுங்கள், மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 55 வீதம் கொடுங்கள்" என்று அவர்கள் நிபந்தனை போடுகிறார்கள். காரணம் கேட்டால் "அரசாங்கத்தார் எங்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்க மாட்டோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள்; நாங்கள் தனியாரிடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது" என்று அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். "அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு உங்களுக்கு ஏன் இவ்வளவு ஆவல்" என்று கேட்டால், "கடன் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து 6 சதவீதம் வட்டிக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. தனியாரிடம் இருந்து கடன் 9 சதவீதத்தில் வட்டிக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகையால் நாங்கள் அரசாங்கக் கடனைத்தான் எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கிறோம்" என்று அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். தனியார் கம்பெனிகளுக்கு நாம் மேலும்

30th July 1965]

[திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர்]

மேலும் கடன்கள் கொடுத்தால், அவைகளை நாம் ஒரு காலத்தில் தேச உடைமையாக்கும்போது அவைகளின் மூலதனமும் மற்றப் பணமும் அதிகமாக இருக்கும்.

மின்சார ஸப்ளை கம்பெனிகளை தேசியமயமாக்கும் பட்சத்தில் தூத்துக்குடியிலுள்ள தனியார் மின்சார ஸப்ளை கம்பெனியை முதன் முதலில் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று நெல்லை மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். தூத்துக்குடியில் அனல் மின்சாரநிலையம் வரவிருக்கிறது. தூத்துக்குடியில் இயங்கக்கூடிய துறைமுகம் தனக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார கரண்டை தனியாரிடமிருந்து அதிக விலைக்கு வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை இப்போது இருக்கிறது. எனவே தூத்துக்குடியிலுள்ள தனியார் மின்சார ஸப்ளை கம்பெனியை அரசாங்கமே எடுத்து நடத்துவது நல்லது. தூத்துக்குடியில் அனல் மின்சார நிலையம் அமைக்கும் திட்டத்தை டாக்டர் தர்மதேஜா என்பவரிடம் அரசாங்கம் ஒப்படைக்கக்கூடும் என்று தெரிகிறது. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அவரிடம் ஒப்படைக்காமல் அரசாங்கமே அதை மேற்கொண்டால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிக வருவாய் வரும் என்பதில் எனக்கு முழு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. எத்தனையோ திட்டங்களில் நமக்கு அனுபவம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் எஸ்டேட்டுகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை சர்க்கார் கட்டிய இடங்களில் சர்க்காருக்கு உடனடியாக நிறைய வருமானம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அனல் மின்சார நிலையம் அமைக்கும் திட்டத்தை தனியாரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கும் பட்சத்தில் மிகக் குறைந்த காலத்தில் அதை அமைத்துக் கொடுத்துவிடும்படி ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொண்டால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும்.

மின்சார ஸப்ளை செய்யும் 8 தனியார் கம்பெனிகளையும் விரைவில் தேச உடைமையாக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அந்தக் கம்பெனிகள் உள்ள இடங்களிலும் மக்களுக்கு அதிக வசதிகள் கிடைக்கும். அந்தக் கம்பெனிகளில் இப்போது போதிய தொழிலாளர்கள் இல்லை. அவை உள்ள இடங்களில் இரவில் ஃப்யூஸ் போட வேண்டியிருந்தால் இதற்கு தேவையான வசதிகளோ ஆட்களோ இல்லை. இவைகளை பொதுத் துறைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டால், பொதுத் துறையிலுள்ள மற்றவர்கள் அனுபவிக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளையும் வசதிகளையும் அவற்றில் உள்ளவர்கள் அனுபவிக்க முடியும்.

ராஜ்யத்தில் மின்சாரத் துறையில் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படுவதற்குப் பாடுபடும் கனம் அமைச்சரையும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையும் மனமாற வாழ்த்துகிறேன். இப்போது பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த தங்களுக்கு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடிக்கிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.